

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

(Continued.)

To Unsling and Sling Knapsacks.

Arms being stacked: 1. Unsling, 2. KNAPSACK. At the command unsling, the front rank moves back one step (Par. 39) to clear the stacks, and faces about, the rear rank at the same time moves back three steps; all the men unbook the right-

hand strap. At the command knapsack, remove the knapsacks, the four men whose pieces are in the same stack leaning their knapsacks, flaps outward, one against another in the form of a square.

The knapsacks of the guides and file closers are placed each against the nearest pile.

1. Sling, 2. KNAFSACK. At the command sling, each man takes his knapsack and, standing erect, holds it by the straps, the flap next to the knees; at the command knapsack, places the knapsack on the back, the front rank facing about and stepping up to the stacks, the rear rank

closing to facing distance. NOTE. - The word knapsack will be used in the commands for all patterns of packs.

[The above, omitted from the official Circular, 16, preceding, is here inserted. Its place in the regular order of drill is just before Stack Arms.]

THE SQUAD.

114. The movements are explained for double rank, with arms; in the instruction of recruits, however, the movements are first executed in single rank, without arms; the instruction is given as herein prescribed by substituting the word man for file in the commands and explanations, and omitting reference to the rear rank and the position of the piece.

115. The recruits are divided into groups of about seven men, to represent squads, each under the command of a corporal, who is the instructor (Par. 12).

The object is to give the corporal the confidence and experience necessary to qualify him as squad leader, while at the same time teaching the recruits the movements in close and extended order. The corporal, as squad leader, is posted as the left man in the front rank (See Par. 9). The rear rank man, who covers the corporal, steps into the front rank whenever the latter leaves his place; this file remains blank until the corporal resumes his place in ranks. 116. When the guide is announced in the command, the man

on the designated flank conducts the march, but in no other respect acts as guide. To accustom the recruits to their duties in all positions their

places will frequently be changed. 117. A double or single tile faced to a flank is called a column of files (See also Par. 215). 118. In line the distance between ranks, from back to breast,

is facing distance; on rough ground and when marching in double time it is increased to thirty-six inches; the rear rank closes to facing distance upon halting. When the knapsack is worn the distance is increased by the

depth of the knapsack.

To Size and Form the Squad.

119. Being in single rank at the order, the instructor faces the squad to the right, arranges the men according to height, tallest man in front, and commands: 1. In two ranks form squad, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT.

At the command march, the first man faces to the left; the second man places himself in the rear rank covering the first; both place the left hand above the hip (Par. 19); the other men close in quick time, and form alternately in front and rear rank, as explained for the first two, each man facing to the left upon arriving at his proper place, then dressing to the right.

All the men having formed, the inspector commands: FRONT. The men turn the head and eyes to the front and drop the left hand by the side. The squad having been sized, the men are cautioned to take the

same relative positions when the squad is formed thereafter. 120. To form the squad, the corporal places himself in front of where the center is to be formed, makes the signal for the assembly, or commands: FALL IN.

The men assemble in their proper places in double rank, arms at the order.

Alignments.

121. The alignments are first toght by requiring the recruits to align themselves, man by man, upon two files established as a

Being at the carry or order: 1. Two files from the right (or left) three paces to the front, 2. MARCH, 3. NEXT, 4. FRONT. At the command march, the first two files on the right march three paces to the front, halt, execute eyes right, and place the left

hand above the hip (Par. 19); the instructor aligns them, sees that the rear rank men cover their file leaders, and then causes the remaining files to move up successively on this alignment, each by At the command next, the next file marches three paces to the

front, each man shortening the last step so as to find himself about six inches in rear of the new alignment, which must never be passed; he then executes eyes right, places the left hand above the hip, and taking steps of two or three inches, moves up, placing his arm lightly against the elbow of the man on his right, so that his eyes and shoulders shall be in line with those of the men on his right.

The instructor sees that each man observes the principles of the alignment, and when the last file has arrived on the line, verifies the alignment of both ranks from the right flank, and orders up or back such men as may be in rear or in advance of the line; only the men designated move.

At the command front, given when the ranks are aligned, the men cast their eyes to the front and drop the left hand; all movement in the ranks must then cease.

In dressing to the left, each man places himself so that his left elbow touches lightly the arm of the man on his left. 122. In the first drills the basis of the alignment is established parallel to the front of the squad, and afterward in oblique di-

rections. In order to habituate the recruit to his interval in line, the left hand is placed above the hip in all alignments in the School of the Soldier.

123. The recruits having learned to align themselves, man by man, the instructor establishes the base files and aligns the squad by the commands: 1. Right (or Left), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT. At the command dress, all the men except the base files move

forward and dress up to the line, as previously explained. The rear rank men cover in file, at facing distance, and cast their eyes to the right. The instructor verifies the alignment and gives the command:

Front. All the men then turn the head and eyes to the front and drop the left hand.

124. Alignments to the rear are executed on the same printiples: 1. Right (or Left) backward, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT. The men step back, halt a little in rear of the line of the base files, and immediately dress up by steps of two or three inches.

125. To execute the alignments, using the side step the in-Atructor establishes the base files a few paces to the right or left of the squad and commands: 1. Right (or Left) step, 2. Right (or Left), 3. DRESS, 4. FRONT.

At the command dress, the men execute the side step, close toward the base files, and dress as already explained. 126. When the squad dresses quickly and well, the guide alone is first established.

In dressing, the first two or three files are accurately aligned as quickly as possible, to afford a base for the rest of the squad.

MARCHINGS.

To March in Line.

127. Being in line at a halt: 1. Forward, 2. Guide right (or left), 3. MARCH. The men step off, the guide marching straight to the front; the year rank men cover their file leaders and follow them at facing

The instructor sees that the men preserve the interval toward the side of the guide; that they yield to pressure from that side and resist pressure from the opposite direction; that by slightly shortening or lengthening the step they gradually recover the alignment. and by slightly opening up or closing in they gradually recover the interval, it lost; that while habitually keeping the head to the front, they may occasionally glance toward the side of the guide to assure themselves of the alignment and interval, but that the head is turned as little as possible for this purpose. To change the guide: Guide left (or right).

128. If the men lose step, the instructor commands; STEP.

The men glance toward the side of the guide, retake the step, and cast their eyes to the front.

To March Backward.

129. Being at a halt: 1. Backward, 2. Guide right (or left), 3 MARCH.

To March to the Rear.

130. Being in march: 1. To the Rear, 2. MARCH. 3. Guide At the command march, given as the right foot strikes the ground advance and plant the left foot; then turn on the balls of both feet, face to the right about, and immediately step off with the

left foot. If marching in double time, turn to the right about, taking four short steps in place, keeping the cadence, and then step off with the left foot.

To March by the Flank, in Column of Files.

131. Being in line at a balt: 1. Right (or left), 2. FACE, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH. If marching: 1. By the right (or left) flank, 2. MARCH. At the command march, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then face to the right in marching

and step off in the new direction with the right foot.

file and keep closed to facing distance. So halt the column of files: 1. Squad, 2. HALT; and to face it to the front: 3. Left (or Right), 4. FACE.

In each file the front rank man is the guide; the men cover in

Marching in Column of Files, to March in Line. 132. 1. By the right (or left) flank, 2. MARCH, 3. Guide right

To Change Direction in Column of Files.

133. Being in march: 1. Column right (or left); or, 1. Column half-right (or half-left), 2. MARCH. The leading file wheels to the right, the pivot man shortening two or three steps and moving over a quarter or an eighth of a circle whose radius is about eighteen inches; the other files follow

the first wheel on the same ground. If at a halt: 1. Forward, 2. Column right (or left), 3. MARCH;

or, 2. Column half-right (or half-left), 3. MARCH.

The Oblique March. 134. For the instruction of recruits, the squad being correctly aligned, the instructor will face the squad half-right or half-left, point out to the men their relative positions, and explain that these are to be maintained in the oblique march.

135. Being in line at a halt or marching: 1. Right (or left) oblique, 2. MARCH. Each man half faces to the right, at the same time stepping off in the new direction. He preserves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the man next on his right, and so

regulates his step as to make the head of this man conceal the heads of the other men in the rank; the ranks remain parallel to their original front. The rear rank conforms to the foregoing, each man marching so

as to cover his file leader upon resuming the original direction. At the command halt, the men halt, face to the front.

To resume the original direction: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH. The men half face to the left in marching and then move straight to the front. If marking time while obliquing, the oblique march is resumed

by the commands: 1. Oblique, 2. MARCH. The short step will not be used in the oblique march. 136. In the oblique march, the guide is always, without indication, on the side toward which the oblique is made. On resum-

ing the direct march, the guide is, without indication, on the side it was previous to the oblique. If the oblique be executed from a halt, the guide is announced on taking the direct march in line.

These rules are general. 137. The column of files obliques by the same commands and

To March in Double Time.

138. Being in line at a halt: 1. Forward, 2. Guide right (or left). 3. Double time, 4. MARCH.

To Pass from Quick to Double Time and the Reverse.

139. Duble time, 2. MARCH. At the command march, given as the left foot strikes the ground, advance the right foot in quick time, and step off with the left toot in double time.

To resame quick time: 1. Quick time, 2. MARCH. At the command march, given as either foot is coming to the ground, the squad resumes quich time.

TURNINGS.

To Turn and Halt.

140. Marching in line: 1. Squad right (or left), 2. MARCH, 3. At the command march, the right file halts and the front rank man or pivot faces to the right; the other files half face to the right

in marching, and without changing the length or cadence of the step, place themselves successively upon the alignment established by the right file; all dress to the right without command. The instructor verifies the alignment from the pivot flank and commands: FRONT.

The rear rank men conform to the movements of their file leaders. If at a halt, the movement is executed in the same manner; if

at the order and the movement is executed in quick time, the pieces are held at the trail while in motion, Squad half right (or half-left) is executed in the same manner, except that the pivot makes a half face to the right.

To Turn and Advance.

141. Marching in line: 1. Right (or Left) turn, 2. MARCH, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH, 5. Guide right (or left).

At the second command, the front rank man on the right, who is the guide, marches by the right flank, taking the short step without changing the cadence; the other men half face to the right in marching, and, moving by the shortest line, successively place themselves on the new line, when they take the short step.

The rear rank men conform to the movements of their file leaders. When the last man has arrived on the new line, the fourth command is given, when all resume the full step. During the turn, the guide is, without command, on the pivot

flank. The guide is announced on resuming the full step. If at a halt, the movement is similarly executed, and in quick time, unless the command double time be given. Right (or Left) haif turn is executed in the same manner, except

that the guide makes a half face to the right. Should the command halt be given during the execution of the movement, those men on the new line halt; the others halt on arriving on the line; all dress to the right without command. The instructor verifies the alignment from the pivot flank and commands: FRONT.

Firings.

142. The post of the instructor is three paces in rear of the squad, but in actual firing he places himself where he can best make himself heard and at the same time observe the effect of the fire; the objective should be in plain view and so designated as to

be easily distinguished by all. 143. The commands for firing are the same whether the squad be standing, kneeling, or lying down. The commands for kneeling or lying down precede the commands for firing.

144. At the preparatory command for firing, the squad being in line standing, the rear rank men close, as explained for loading (Par. 77); and the cartridge box, if worn, is slipped to the hip and opened; it is closed and replaced after executing cease firing .-

Volley Firing.

145. The squad being in line fronting the object to be fired upon, piece loaded: 1. Fire by squad, 2. At (such an object), 3. At (so many) yards, 4. Squad, 5. READY, 6. AIM, 7. FIRE, 8. LOAD.

To fire another volley at the same objective with the same line of sight: 1. Squad, 2. READY, 3. AIM, 4. FIRE, 5. LOAD. To fire another volley at the same objective, but with a new line of sight: 1. At (so many) yards, 2. Squad, 3. READY, 4. AIM, 5. FIRE, 6. LOAD.

To fire another volley at a new objective and with a new line of sight: 1. At (such an object), 2. At (so many) yards, 3. Squad, 4. READY, 5. AIM, 6. FIRE, 7. LOAD.

146. The objective and range will be indicated in the preparatory commands for all kinds of fire, as illustrated in the preceding If the objective be at a considerable angle to the front of the

quad the instructor will change the front of the squad so

face it. The commands are given at sufficient intervals to allow them to be executed as already prescribed. The command fire is given when the pieces appear to be steady. These rules are general.

To Cease Firing.

147. CEASE FIRING. The men stop firing, draw eartridge or eject the empty shell. lower the sight leaf and take the order, order kneeling or the position lying down, as the case may be. If standing, the rear rank men then step back and cover their file leaders.

148. The command (or signal) cease firing is always used to stop the firing, and may be given at any time after the first preparatory command for firing, whether the firing has actually commenced or not. This rule is general.

149. I. CEASE FIRING, 2. LOAD. The firing will stop; such pieces as are already loaded will be brought at once to the position of load; the others will be loaded. This is intended to interrupt the firing, for the purpose of steadying the men, or to change to another method of firing.

To Fire at Will.

150. 1. Fire at will, 2. At (such an object), 3. At (so many) yards, 4. Equad, 5. READY, 6. COMMENCE FIRING. At the command commence firing each man independently of the other takes careful aim at the object, fires, loads and continues the fire as rapidly as is consistent with taking careful aim at each shot. The men should be taught to load rapidly and aim deliberately.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

179. The company is grouped into squads, under the leadership and immediate control of the non-commissioned officers, who are held responsible for discipline and order in camp and quarters, and are trained as leaders of groups for battle.

180. The four or squad consists of four files, a corporal and seven privates; the corporal is the squad leader.

181. The term four is used in the commands and explanations of the close order drill; the term squad in the extended order drill.

182. Two or three squads form a section under a sergeant as chief of section; the section is used in the extended order drills; it is not a subdivision for movements in close order. 183. The company is divided into two platoons, each platoon

Experienced privates are assigned as leaders of such squads as have no corporals. The squad leader is covered in the rear rank by a reliable man who acts as leader in his absence.

If any man of the front rank be absent he is replaced by his rear rank man. If the company consist of an odd number of fours, the right platoon will be the stronger; if less than four sets of fours are present, the division into platoons is omitted; if a platoon consist of an odd number of fours the right section will be the stronger; if a platoon

consist of less than four sets of fours, the division into sections is The platoons and sections are numbered from right to left when in line, and from head to rear when in column; these designations change when, by facing about, the right becomes the left of the

line, or the head becomes the rear of the column. The squads are designated as right, left, or center squad or first (or such) section.

Posts of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Field Music. 1ST PLATOCH Per Company of the Co

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Pl. 30, Par. 184. 184. The captain is two paces in front of the center of the

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The first lientement is chief of the first platoon and is two paces in rear of its center. The second lieutenant is chief of the second platoon and is two

paces in rear of its center. When there is a third lieutenant he is posted on the left of the second lieutenant.

The first sergeant is two paces in rear of second file from the right of the first platoon; he is not attached to a section. The second sergeant is in the front rank on the right of the first

platoon; he is right guide of this platoon and also of the company, and chief of the first section. The third sergeant is in the front rank, on the left of the second platoon; he is left guide of this platoon, and also of the company,

and is chief of the fourth section. The fourth sergeant is two paces in rear of the second file from the left of the first platoon; he is left guide of the first platoon, and chief of the second section.

The fifth sergeant is two paces in rear of the second file from the right of the second platoon; he is right guide of the second platoon, and chief of the third section. The field music, when not united in the battalion, is in the line of file closers on the right of the first lieutenant and conforms to

the movements of the file closers. On the march, when required to play, it marches at the head of the column. Absent officers and non-commissioned officers are generally replaced by the next in rank or grade.

Instruction of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers.

185. The captain is responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of his officers and non-commissioned officers. He requires them to study and recite these r-gulations so that they can explain thoroughly every movement before it is put into execution.

To Size the Company.

186. The men fall in in a single rank; the first sergeant faces them to the right and arranges them according to height, tallest man in front; the corporals place themselves according to height, the tallest as the seventh man, the others as every eighth man in rear. The sergeant commands: 1. In two ranks form company, 2. MARCH.

At the command march, the man in front faces to the left, the second man places himself in the rear rank covering the man in front; the remaining men close and form alternately in the front and rear rank, each facing to the front upon arriving in his

The sergeant then commands: 1. Count, 2. Fours. Beginning on the right the men of each rank count one, two, three,

four, and so on to the left. The sergeants do not count. If the four on the left consist of less than four men, they are assigned to other fours and placed in the line of file closers, each in rear of the four to which assigned; if the left four consist of more than three and less than six men, the number is increased to six or seven by taking the required number of men from a like number of fours, at the rate of one from each, number three, or numbers two and three being blank files.

The company is then divided into platoons and sections; the sergeants take their posts The company being sized, the fours habitually form in the same

To Form the Company.

187. In all formations under arms, the men fall in at the order with bayonets unfixed. Whenever a company falls in without arms, the men form as when under arms.

At the sounding of the assembly, the first sergeant takes his position in front of where the center of the company is to be and facing it, makes the signal for assembly, or commands: FALL IN. The second sergeant places himself facing to the front, where the right of the company is to rest, and at such a point that the center of the company will be six paces from and opposite the first sergeant; the fours form in their proper places on the left of the second sergeant, superintended by the other sergeants, who then take their posts. Fours of less than six men should be increased or broken up

as provided for the left four (Par. 186). The first sergeant brings the company to the right shoulder and calls the roll; each man answers "Here" and comes to the order as his name is called; the first sergeant brings his piece to the right shoulder, faces about, salutes the captain, reports the result of the roll call, and without command takes his post, passing around

the right flank. The lieutenants take their posts and draw sword as soon as the first sergeant has reported.

This formation will be used in the field and as far as practicable in camp and garrison. 188. When the company becomes reduced in number and the fours broken up, the men fall in without regard to fours, but in their relative order, closing to the right so as to leave no blank files, the corporals placing themselves as number four, front rank. The sergeants superintend the formation and take their posts; the first sergeant calls the roll, has the company count fours, forms the left four according to Par. 186, and, if the

company be large enough, he divides it into platoons and sections; he then reports and takes his post as explained.

Alignments. 189. The alignments are executed as prescribed in the School

At each alignment the captain steps back two pages in prolonga-tion of the line before giving his commands. This rule applies also to chiefs of subdivisions in column, in company and battalion

drill. At the command front, guides take their posts if not already there. This applies also to guides of platoons in company drill, and, in battalion, to guides of subdivision in column.

To Open Ranks.

190. Being at a halt, at the order: 1. Open ranks. 2. MARCH,

3. FRONT: At the first command, the right and left guides step three paces to the rear to mark the new alignment of the rear rank; the first and second lieutenants place themselves on the right and left of the front rank; the third lieutenant covers the second in the rear rank; the other file closers step back three paces in rear of the line of the guides; the captain goes to the right flank, and sees that the guides are on a line parallel to the front rank, then places himself facing to the left, three paces in front of the right of the company and commands: MARCH; at this command the lieutenants take post three paces in front of the company, opposite their posts in line. Should a non-commissioned officer be chief of platoon, he remains in the line of file closers opposite the center of his platoon; the

front rank dresses to the right; the rear rank men step be halt a little in rear of the line established by the guides, dresses to the right on that line; the file closers dress to the right of the captain aligns the officers and the front rank; the right the rear rank; the captain verifies the alignment of the rear rank; and of the file closers; the officers and file closers cast their sure is the front as soon as their alignment is verified.

At the command front, the men cast their eyes to the front, the guides resume their posts in the front rank, and the captain takes post facing to the front, three paces in front of the right guide.

To Close Ranks.

191. Being at a halt: 1. Close ranks, 2. MARCH. At the command march, the lieutenants face about and resume their posts in line; the rear rank closes to facing distance, each man covering his file leader; the file closers close to two paces from the rear rank; the captain takes his post.

192. The company executes the halt, rests, facings, setting up, steps, marchings, turnings, manual of arms, and firings, resumes attention, kneels, lies down, and rises, as explained in the School of the Soldier, substituting in the commands, company for squad. The same rule applies to platoons, detachments, details, etc., substituting their designation for squad in the commands.

about three inches in front and rear of the seam of the trousers. In executing the turn and halt the captain goes to the pivot flank of his company; the guide at the pivot halts or stands fast and resumes his place at the command front. 193. In the different firings, at the first e m uand for loading or firing, the captain places himself three paces in the rear of the fire closers, opposite the center of the company. After the command cease firing, the captain returns to his place in line.

While marching, the arms swing naturally, the hands moving

Enlisted men in the line of file closers do not execute the loadings and firings.

Guides and enlisted men in the line of file closers execute the manual of arms during the drill unless specially excused, when they remain at the order. During ceremonies they execute all

Guides in front marking the line stand at the order. A non-commissioned officer as guide, or in command of a subdivision or detachment, carries his rifle as the men do.

These rules are general. To Dismiss the Company. 194. Being in line at a halt, the captain directs the first sergeant: Dismiss the company. The officers fall out, the first sergeant salutes, steps in front of the company and commands: 1.

Port, 2. ARMS, 3. DISMISSED. Marching in Line, to Effect a Slight Change

of Direction. 195. The captain commands: Incline to the right (or left). The guide advances gradually the left shoulder and marches in the new direction; all the files advance the left shoulder and conform to the movements of the guide, lengthening or shortening the step, according as the change is toward the side of the guide, or the

Being in Line, to March by the Flank.

196. 1. Fours right (or left), 2. MARCH. The front rank of each four wheels ninety degrees to the right on a fixed pivot, the pivot man turning strictly in his place; the man on the marching flank maintains the full step, moving on the arc of a circle with the pivot man as the center; the men dress on the marching flank, shorten their steps according to their distance from it, and keep their intervals from the pivot.



The rear rank men cover their file leaders and conform to their movements. Upon the completion of the wheel, the front rank of each four takes the full step, marching in a direction parallel to the former front of the company; the rear rankshortens the step until it gains the distance of forty-four inches; the front rank of the second four is forty-four inches from the rear rank of the first four, and so on to the rear of the column; the right and left guides place themselves forty-four inches in front and rear respectively of | POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You the left file of the leading and rear fours; the file closers face to the right and maintain their relative positions.

197. The captain, in column of fours, twos, and files, is by the side of the leading guide on the flank opposite the file closers; he takes this position at the command march.

are in front and rear, respectively, of the leading or rear file on the side opposite the file closers. The file ciosers march two paces from the flank of the column and see that all the fours maintain accurately their distances. In al! changes by fours from line into column and column into line, or fr m column of fours to twos, files, or the reverse, and in all wheels about by fours, either in line or column, the captain and

as practicable. All wheels by fours, except in changing direction, are executed on a fixed pivot. These rules are general.

guides take their proper places in the most convenient way as soon

Being in Line, to Form Column of Fours and Halt. 198. 1. Fours right (or left), 2. MARCH, 3. Company, 4.

The command halt is given as the front ranks complete the wheel; the rear ranks fall back to forty-four inches, and all dress 199. In column of fours the ranks dress toward the side of the ATTENTION, COMRADES! toward the marching flank.

completion of the movement, unless the command halt be given. These rules are general. Marching in Column of Fours, to Change Di-

In all wheelings by fours the forward march is taken upon the

rection. 200. Column right (or left), 2. MARCH. The leading rank of four wheels on a movable pivot, executed as prescribed in Par. 193, except that the pivot man takes steps of ten inches in quick time and twelve inches in double time, gaining ground forward so as to clear the wheeling point; the wheel completed, the leading rank takes the full step, the man on the side of the goide follows forty-four inches in rear of the guide; the other ranks move forward and wheel on the same ground. If the change of direction be toward the side of the guide, he shortens his step and wheels to the right as if on the pivot flank of a rank of four; if the change be to the side opposite the guide, he wheels as if on

the marching flank of a rank of four. Column half-right (or half-left) is similarly executed, each rank of four wheeling forty-five degrees.

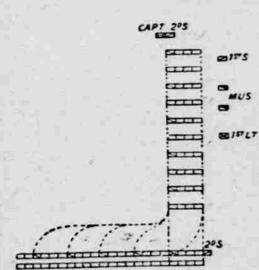
To Put the Column of Fours in March and Change Direction at the Same Time. 201. Forward, 2. Column right (or left); or, 2. Column half-

Being in Line, to Form Column of Fours and Change Direction.

Being in Line, to March in Column of Fours

to the Front.

202. 1. Fours right (or left), 2. Column right (or left); or, Column half-right (or half-left), 3. MARCH. Execute fours right and then change direction (Par. 200).



Pl. 32, Par. 203.

204. 1. File closers on the left

(or right) flank, 2. MARCH.

to their proper positions.

for the squad (Par. 135).

Forward, 2. MARCH.

2. MARCH.

column.

(Par. 196.)

right (or half-left), 3. MARCH.

203, 1. Right (or left) forward, 2. Fours right (or left), 3. MARCH. At the command march, the right guide places himself in front of the left file of the right four; the right four moves straight to the front, shortening the first three or four steps, the rear rank falls back to forty-four inches; the other fours wheel to the right, each on a fixed pivot (Par. 196); the second four, when its wheel is two-thirds completed, wheels to the left on a movable pivot (Par. 200) and follows the first; the other fours, having wheeled

to the right, move forward

CAPT 205

and each wheels to the left on a moveable pivot so as to follow the second. Being in Column of Fours, to Change the File Closers from One Flank of the Column to the Other.

At the first command the file 0000 closers close in to the flank of . 0000 the column, and at the command march, dart through the column. The captain and guides change can is: 0000. 0000 and coop To Oblique in Column of Fours, and to Resume the Direct March. - 0000 ОП 205. 1. Right (or Left) oblique, 0000 1017 0000 Each four obliques as prescribed CHD 0000 SEED The leading guide is the guide 0000 of the column when the oblique is ш toward his flank; when the oblique 0000 is toward the opposite flank, the ш guide of the front rank of the leading four is the guide of the DITTO ш To resume the direct march: 1. SHO

".. 33, Par. 205. To March the Column of Fours to the Rear. 206. Fours right (or left) about, 2. MARCH. Each four wheels one hundred and eighty degrees to the right

The man on the marching flank of the rear rank of each four preserves his distance; the man on the pivot flank closes up to his file leader, covers him during the wheel, and on its completion falls back to his proper distance. The file closers do not pass through the column, but gain the

the flank. To Form Line from Column of Fours.

space to the right or left necessary to preserve their interval from

207. To the right or left: 1. Fours right (or left), 2. MARCH. 3. Guide (right or left); or, 3. Company, 4. HALT. At the command march, the fours wheel to the right. The rear rank of each four closes to facing distance during the wheel, and, if in double time, takes the distance of thirty-six inches, should the line advance on completion of the wheel.

(Continued on page eleven.)



APR 7 1898

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WANTED-ADDRESSES.

Subscribers to THE NATION-AL TRIBUNE may insert a three-line advertisement under this head at the rate of 50c. for one insertion three insertions for \$1. This rate is less than onequarter of the regular rates charged by the paper. The privilege of this column is strictly confined to our subscribers.

WANTED-Addresses of A. G. Hurst, Dave Mun-roe, Wm. Renfro, of 17th Iowa, and Jack Slawson, James McFeatrich, of 7th N. Y. H. A., by R. A. Rollins, Dayton, Mont., late of Co. K, 17th Iowa

WANTED-By Dennis Hagerty, Newton Upper Falls, Mass, the address of George W. Richards and William Russ, of Co. G, 99th N. Y. Vol. 872-31

W ANTED-By William Morris, San Diego, Cal.— The address of member who served in Co. I, 3d, R. I. Cav., in 1865, who knew or remembers John Fuller. 871-31

WANTED-By Richard Daly, Caledonia, Elk Co., Pa., the name and address of any officer, sailor or marine that served on gunboat Somerset in the

WANTED-Ernst Bauman, Co. A, 21 Pa. H. A., 1852 to 1883, wishes to communicate with a comrade. Address, 148 Second street, Portland, Ore. 870-31 WANTED-By Mrs. Rachael Bird-all, Fairfield, present where bouts of William C. Birdsall, late. member of Crocker's Iowa Brigade, Co. C, 13th Regi-ment. Information as to whether living or dead will e thankfully acknowledged.

W ANTED-By William G. Miller, Keyes Mills, Madison County, Ala., the whereabouts and address of Lieut, S. B. Coe, Quartermaste, of Second Briga ie Cavaire, of which the 4th Ohio Cav. was a regiment. I was a member of Co. C, and Lieut. S. B. Coe belonged to our regiment, 4th O. V. C., and, E think, was from near Lima, O.

W ANTED—By Thomas Day, Wing, Livingston County, Iil., information of George W. Day; If living, will be 30 years o.d March 3, 1898; mir complexion, light hair, blue eyes, hight near 5 feet 6 inches; was employed in the Natonal Lead Mills in Spring of 1891 of St. Living and St. St. American St. 1894, at St. Louis; last seen at 200 S.7th street, St. Louis, Aug. 20, 1894. He belonged to the Sons of Veierans. I was a member of Co. K, 3d Hi. Cav. Information of him will be very thankfully received.

W ANTED-To se'l-A set of the Official Records, of the War of the Rebellion. Address Box 474, Arapahoe, Neb. 870-34